

# Maryville Daily Times.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1884.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:  
A. J. NEFF.

Tennessee has 545,875 school children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, of which there are 238,468 enrolled in our public schools. The aggregate amount of salaries paid to the teachers is \$323,618 per annum. The total expenditures is \$608,000. According to the statistics the expenditures of Tennessee is not as large according to the population as in some of our sister States. Why, then, can our school fund be increased? It is safe to say that the prosperity of a State can be judged by the way she deals out funds for educational purposes.

Every county should support a first-class annual fair. It affords the farmers an opportunity to display their products and interests, pertaining to the future. It allows him to see at one time the leading industries of the county, and whereby he can profit by the experience of others. It creates an honest pride and competition in the production of fine stock and produce. It gives dignity to the county and helps to advertise her lands and marketable products.

Blount County should have the best fair in East Tennessee. Let every-body lay aside their work and help patronize a home exposition. We believe in home development. Keep our cash at home; trade with home merchants; and build home establishments up.

The New Orleans Exposition is a new departure for the extreme South. The Southern people can justly be proud of the pains and money that are being spent to make this the largest exhibition of the kind the South has ever seen. The North can no longer boast of controlling the manufacturing and industrial enterprises. The South is again upon her feet, and will make such improvements in the next few years as will place her on an equality with any section of our country. The Land of Dixie is not without her glory. Up to 1850 her statesmen held three-fourths of the places of public trust, and filled them with honor and distinction. Now she is developing new enterprises. The world may expect something from her. There is a determination in her to show that the world respects her as a nation. Let Tennessee contribute her share of patronage toward the great enterprise.

## Be Cautious.

We desire to advise the readers of the Times to sign no instrument of writing of any kind, unless you know the man who presents it. Parties are traveling all over the North and South, signing instruments and procuring men to sign instruments, and receiving money as such agent; But some way or other it turns up to be a note, making him responsible for money. Sign nothing to a stranger, if you wish to be safe. If a matter is of any importance—worth having—come to town and get a lawyer to draw the instruments of writing for you. Then you will be safe. Thousands of dollars have been lost from the people each year by swindlers.

## Honesty.

It is a nice thing to be strictly honest. Men profess honesty, and would be insulted if you were to charge them with being guilty of dishonesty in the least degree. They do many things which, if measured by the golden rule, would fall short. As an example, you may find around the door of fruit stands and other places, baskets filled with apples, potatoes, tomatoes, peaches, and the largest and most beautiful specimens, attracting the attention of the buyer; but dig down a little, and they get smaller and smaller. This is not called dishonesty, but the experienced sharpness of the trade. To illustrate: Upon a certain occasion a gentleman called on a neighbor to purchase a little fruit, and when the two started for the field the old lady called out, "Don't tell old Cream." On arriving at the pasture the two were pointed out, and were strict to old Cream. This particular crop was good looking, and the name wrought powerfully on the man's mind, and he said: "How much is old Cream worth?" Could not sell her with-

out his wife's consent, but if she would consent she could be had for \$450.00. After some coaxing, the wife consented; the man took the cow home, and himself cheated. This is considered sharp trading. It is submitted to every thoughtful man if this is honesty; and yet, men making higher professions than simple honesty do this almost every day.

## Blount County Poor House.

Relics of Barbarism  
Half an Hour Spent in  
This Desolate Place.

Having heard much of the reputation of this place the reporter started on the morning of the 21st of November for the purpose of seeing it for himself, and thus satisfying his own curiosities. He found it four and one half miles from town, on a wretched, untenanted farm that at once speaks the character and negligence of its occupants.

As one gazed upon it and the surroundings when first coming into view, his first ideas are of a place, neglected, uncared for, placed far in the country that those, having it in charge, may not know of the miseries, brutalities and almost the starvation that inhabits the place and renders detestable the very air around. When approaching and becoming better associated with surroundings, every suspicion is strengthened and any ordinary human sense is appalled by the discoveries.

We look with great charity and pity on any who are so unfortunate as to have any physical disabilities, but if the mind, the grandest and the impaling of which is far more to be pitied than that of all the other members of the body, becomes maimed or imbecile we detest the person and, as that results in general bodily disability, we put them in this far off place where they can be beaten and abused in any manner without disturbing public peace, and what is far more unchristian and heathenish we let them to the man who will support them the cheapest.

Think of an old woman, who, at the time of our last English war was surrounded by a happy young family and loving husband, who, at the dawning of the present century, with all the charms of a fair young lady, was winning and breaking the hearts of the gallant youth and who, eight and one-half years after the adoption of the document that gave birth to our country, came amid new year's cheers to the fond embraces of overjoyed parents—think of such a one, since age after long delay has claimed its own, since death has deprived her of her children and her grand children have greedily taken her fortune and thrown her upon the world, only think of such a one placed in this desolate place of charity; yet these are only fair examples of the many, who, after desisting as nature will allow, and their lives in this manner.

Why is this so? Why do we not open our hearts and purses to these poor unfortunate creatures and, at least, make their existence half tolerable? Why do we not provide them a house that will not be detestable to every human sense or, what would be better for many provide for them at their own homes where they can be surrounded by the children that are so essential to human happiness?

There is scarcely a system for providing for the poor anywhere in existence, among civilized nations, that is inferior to our own, and it should be a subject for grave consideration and prompt action.

SILSBY.

## Excursion Train.

The editor went to Knoxville last Wednesday, on the excursion train. It was the first trip of that character for years, and from our experience at that time we desire to recommend to all who love quiet, peace and good order, never to go to Knoxville on an excursion train. If you have business to that point, or desire to go on a trip, pay full fare and go when you can enjoy your trip and be safe from drunken men, who insult you with smoking, swearing and fighting. The ladies' car had all these experiences on Wednesday last—do not know how it was in the other coaches.

Postmasters or others desiring to raise claims for the Taxes for the balance of the year 1884 please call and see us, or write us by first mail.

Don't forget to hand us your news items. We need them in our business.

## HER REASONS FOR LEAVING.

[Harpur's Bar.]  
"Why, Mary Ann, I'm much surprised that you should wish to go; there is no reason that you should. What is, now that I think of it, you have but three to consider, and the work is very light. With nothing to disturb you from the morning till the night."

"Sure that's all true, mum, and that's why I do be latin' fur. 'Tis dreadful to be stayin' where there's not a bit of stir. I'm goin' back to my old place—Och! that's the place for none—Eight children mum—yes, mum—an' six of them foin' fightin' boys."

"An' thin the master an' his wife—'Tis not the truth I make—Do have a leetle, leetle quar'! At last once in a while. Faith! but it's like the ovid country. Wild pliant noise an' riot; An' back I'll go, an' not stay here To die of peace and quiet."

## FIRE IN THE FOREST.

A Grand Sight—See-Hear and also—  
Battlesnake Den.

[Cor. New York Tribune.]  
Black mountain, as if to add to the pleasure of the guests on Lake George, has been presenting a sight that, for grandeur and magnificence, excels anything in the great West. The mountain, rising 2,400 feet above the lake. Across the spur called the Elephant, the forests have been on fire the past week. Broad sheets of flame spread over the mountain slopes, as if some fair levitation was waving her red silk handkerchief to attract the attention of a lover. The mountain is overrun with various tribes of small game, animals, birds, and, in certain places, snakes. The fire has spread across hundreds of acres, and has created a perfect pandemonium among them. Startled creatures fill the air with their cries of peril. They moan and wail as if turned from an old homestead by the cruel elements without a dollar of insurance on their furniture. Larger birds, like hawks and crows, soar above the seething mass of burning pine and oak, while the night air is filled with dismal howlings of huge owls. Occasional roars of bears join the chorus, furnishing a sepulchral bass to the grand aggregation of discordant elements.

While some men were engaged in combating the fire, they discovered a huge snake den trying to stamp out a large burning log with her paws. Two cubs followed the exasperated animal, and as the mother madly beat the hot embers with her shaggy paws the young ones whined like whipped children. The heat was too much for the creature, and with blood streaming from her lacerated and bald feet she fled in retreat. The men, pursued her, but gathering her children, "even as a hen gathereth her chickens," the sagacious beast soon put a stretch of fire between herself and the pursuers. Her victory was but transient, for a moment later a huge tree, burned off at the roots, fell, with a crash, knocking her over a precipice to the rocks, 400 feet below. The misery of the orphaned cubs was heartrending, and their cries of agony filled the air for a moment, and then both went tumbling after their mother—and became little bear angels.

Rattlesnake den is situated on the north end of Black mountain. When the flames reached that portion of the mountain a stream of rattlesnakes and blacksnakes emerged from a chasm, shouldered their tails, and beat a hasty retreat for safer quarters. The hideous reptiles fairly covered the ground with their green and black sinuous forms.

## The Dirty Danube.

[Bulgarian Cor. Kansas City Journal.]  
Like the Ganges, the Yangtze, the Irrawaddy, the Salween, the Hooghly, the Nile, the Jordan, and nearly all the really great or famous rivers of the world, the Danube is an uncleanly muddy river. The current is very swift. Were it not for this fact, I presume a stick might be made to stand upright in this yellowish ooze which the people call water. And the people drink this same water. Those who can afford it have it filtered; the rest take it in a crude state. Bulgaria is deplorably weak in the matter of a water supply. The Danube is the only stream that you cannot step across, and that is at the northern frontier of the country. The same deficiency is, however, a source of gain to a large number of people, as you will admit at any time when you step down to the river bank and watch the water carts that are being filled with the filthy liquid.

The Danube is about a mile wide here, I should judge. Steamers ply all the way from Grosse near the mouth, to Linz, away north of Vienna. There are places where boats have to be made to lighter steamers in times of drouth. The steamers are necessarily all built on the side-wheel, shallow-draught principle, and some of them are certainly handsome crafts.

## The Red Nose of Insanity.

[Atlanta Constitution.]  
The testimony of Dr. Hamilton in the famous Rhineland case to the effect that a red nose is an indication of insanity has carried terror and consternation to thousands of homes all over the land. Heretofore the gentleman with a barbed nose has been regarded as one of bibulous proclivities, but all this is changed. The effect will be disastrous. The trusting wife who has looked upon the bulbous protuberance of her husband as the unerring register of the number of cocktails and brandy smashes swallowed during the day, will now view it as the lurid herald of a lunatic. Dr. Hamilton says that the red nose of insanity differs from that of alcoholism. It is a brighter red, and is accompanied by livid hands, a defective circulation, and a weak heart action. Ophelia probably had a red nose, and many a female lunatic with a lily-like complexion has a nose that would shame an old toper. The fact that many politicians are afflicted in this way is not against the doctor's theory, but supports it. In addition to insanity and alcoholism, it may be remarked that ten drinking and dyspepsia produce red noses. In order to effect a cure the digestion must be looked after.

Professor Riley says if he were to enumerate the air most injurious to man, that could be used for destroying insects above ground, he would name tobacco, soap, bellows, arsenic, petroleum and pyrethrum.

## HISTORY OF AERONAUTICS.

The Recent Experiments at Meudon—  
The Montgolfiers and Others.

[London Times.]  
No little excitement has been caused in France by the news that a successful experiment in balloon-steering was performed at Meudon, near Paris, on the 9th of last month—a date which M. Herve Mangon, in reporting the experiment to the Academy of Sciences on Tuesday, declared "will remain ever memorable in the annals of discovery." We are unable to judge the importance of the alleged invention, for its authors are the two military officers in command of the government aerostatic works, which were instituted under M. Gambetta's auspices, and the technical secrets of their contrivance have, of course, been disclosed to the war office only.

Without expressing an opinion—since we have no data for doing so—on the value of an invention which has not been submitted to public scrutiny, we may briefly recall what has been the progress of aeronautics since the first balloon rose into the air a little more than a century ago. At this time last year the town of Annonay was celebrating the centenary of ballooning by the inauguration of a monument to the brothers Etienne and Joseph Montgolfier; but the first practical idea as to aerial navigation may be credited to an eccentric character who lived in the seventeenth century, Cyrano de Bergerac. Cyrano wrote a number of fantastic books, which were consulted by Swift for his "Gulliver," by Voltaire for his "Micromegas," and by Fontenelle for his "Monde." In the most popular of these, a "Trip Through the Moon," the hero is made to ascend from the earth by means of bladders filled with hot air.

The Montgolfiers improved upon this notion by substituting one globe of silk for several bladders; in other respects their balloon was an adaptation of Bergerac's idea, for it had an aperture at its base into which hot air rose from a charcoal stove in the car. The first hot-air balloon was sent up on the 5th of June, 1783, without a car. In August of the same year an engineer named Charles started a balloon inflated with hydrogen gas. In September the Montgolfiers launched a new fire-balloon with a car in which was placed a sheep, a cock, and a duck, who all returned safe to land; and in October the first human aeronaut, M. Francois Pilatre des Roziers, who was afterwards killed in crossing from France to England, ascended in a captive balloon tethered to the earth by ropes. In November this adventurous gentleman made his first ascent in a free balloon, and went up to a height of 8,000 feet—an achievement which excited the wildest enthusiasm and the most fanciful anticipations. All the practical scientists of Europe became smitten with a craze for aerial navigation; books and pamphlets on the subject were published by the score, and it was believed that a method for steering balloons would be contrived without much difficulty.

The first ascent in England was made from Woolwich in November 1783; in 1788 a Sig. Lunardi started in a balloon from Moorfields, and in 1785 Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries performed their famous journey from Dover to Calais in two hours. After this no distinct advance was made in ballooning until 1831, when Mr. Green used ordinary coal-gas instead of hydrogen for inflating purposes. The manufacture of hydrogen had been troublesome and expensive, but the substitution of coal gas enabled balloons to be blown at a comparatively small cost, and from this time they became popular objects of amusement in public gardens. The famous trip of the great "Kassan" balloon, which went up from Vauxhall gardens in 1836, are still remembered by many living persons with wonder. The "Kassan" was 137 feet in circumference, its full height from car to summit nearly eighty feet; it was made of 300 yards of crimson and white silk, and contained 70,000 cubic feet of gas. Nine persons could be carried in its car. On one of its first voyages it descended in the duchy of Nassau, having traveled about 600 miles in eighteen hours.

From Mr. Green's days until now no genuine advance has been made in ballooning. There have been innumerable ascents with many accidents—though not so many of these as might have been expected; and some of these ascents undertaken for scientific ends have yielded interesting observations on atmospheric phenomena. Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell nearly lost their lives in mounting to a height of 28,000 feet, but, notwithstanding the information obtained from Mr. Glaisher's ascents the British Association for the Advancement of Science has suffered aeronautical investigation to drop out of their programme. Before dismissing a subject which has always been fraught with the greatest interest and which, indeed, exercises something like fascination upon every mind, the association had been fairly harried by papers on balloon-steering from inventors of the kind who have not yet given up trying to square the circle, and believe the patents that have been taken out for various contrivances in aeronautics can hardly be numbered. However, the problem of balloon-steering has never been regarded even by scientists as the first order as insoluble in theory; it is only in practice that experiments have failed, because it has not been found possible to construct a motor combining power with lightness.

## Fish from Wood Pavement.

[Lancet Ocean.]  
London has entirely abandoned wood paving and returned to the old Macadam system. Professor Ingersoll reports that, by means of continual watering, wood paving becomes saturated with street dirt, and, under the influence of the sun dries and sends up a pernicious dust that is very injurious to the eyes and lungs.

## Carp for Crawfish.

Western ranchmen advocate raising carp in ponds and water-tanks for the purpose of keeping them free from crawfish. The fish keep the water clear and furnish fine food.

A scientific wag at a Newport lawn party put salt on the carbons of the electric lights. The effect was to discolor the faces of the guests.

## FAMILY GROCERY.

Persons attending the Fair desiring to take home with them the

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**Coffee,**

**Tea,**

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**Candies,**

**CANNED FRUITS,**

**BREAD,**

**Cakes**

**And other**

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**&c., &c.**

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**BOUGHT IN ANY**

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**STATE.**

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and say that I will sell you

Goods cheaper than any one

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but I do say, and let every one

take notice,

That I have a nice and

new stock of Clothing,

And a complete assort-

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Also, a full and com-

plete stock of custom-made

Boots and Shoes of the latest

styles,

And also a full line of

nice Cashmere Dress Goods.

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**of every de-**

**scription**

**DAILY.**

And now, friends of Blount

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come and price mine.

When you want BOOTS and

SHOES, come and see me.

When you want anything in

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